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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FOUO No. 691



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRENCH TRADE WITH AFRICA

Trade Relationship

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 Aug 80 pp 2013-2017

[Text] Bearing in mind the particular position of Africa in French foreign trade (about 10 percent of French overall trade) and the privileged relations which exist with some countries in that continent, we deemed it necessary to base our study on a double distinction, namely: the major geographic sectors, as they exist within the Organization of African Unity, and the French-speaking and non-French-speaking sectors.

The latter distinction was based on the special relations maintained between France and some African countries, relations which, obviously, affect the volume of French trade with these areas and the amounts and geographic distribution of French public and private investments in Africa.

The first table is a classification of available data based on the double differentiation we mentioned (Table 1).

The study of this table and a comparison with previous years enable us to make the following remarks which exclude trade with South Africa and Zimbabwe (actually, in terms of the latter, negligible):

The French balance of trade with Africa has been largely positive. However, the growth of this surplus has been clearly diminishing starting with 1978 compared with 1977 (+1.1 percent) while an 18.5 percent drop in our surplus was noted in 1979, from 15.1 billion francs to 12.3 billion. The same applies to French-speaking and non-French-speaking countries. In this case, however, we must emphasize that the French balance of trade surplus has greatly declined in terms of non-French-speaking African countries from 2.8 billion francs in 1978 to 0.5 billion in 1979, or a drop of 82 percent, whereas the decline with French-speaking African countries was only 4 percent (from 12.2 to 11.8 billion);

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Table 1. Imports and Exports With Africa and the Indian Ocean
in 1978-1979
(in million French francs¹)

	(1) Importations		(2) Exportations	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Afrique du Nord (3)	8 965.5	12 180.4	20 202.3	23 876.4
Afrique de l'Ouest (4)	1 024.3	13 538.8	13 085.6	13 302.3
Afrique du Centre (5)	3 929.7	4 419.1	4 608.9	5 407.1
Afrique de l'Est (6)	971.4	1 687.7	1 080.9	1 091.7
Afrique australe (- RSA et Zimbabwe) (7)	79.8	18.1	6.8	6.5
Océan Indien (8)	588.2	704.7	881.2	1 152.3
Total (9)	24 777.8	32 846.8	39 865.7	44 836.3
dont : Francophones (10)	16 612.3	20 771.8	28 864.8	32 555.7
dont : Pétrole (Afrique) (2) (11)	8 637.8	13 190	-	-
Afrique du Sud (y.c. Namibie) (12)	3 400.6	4 043.5	2 742.3	2 247.4
TOTAL GÉNÉRAL, Afrique du Sud comprise (13)	28 178.2	36 890.1	42 608	47 083.7
	1978	1979		
Balance commerciale (sans RSA) (14)	+ 15 088.1	+ 12 289.7		
Balance commerciale (avec RSA) (15)	+ 14 429.8	+ 10 493.6		
Avec Afrique francophone (16)	+ 12 252.5	+ 11 783.9		
Avec Afrique non francophone (sans RSA) (17)	+ 2 835.8	+ 505.8		
Avec l'Afrique du sud (18)	- 858.3	- 1 796.1		

- Key: (1) Imports (12) South Africa (including Namibia)
 (2) Exports (13) Grand total, including South Africa
 (3) North Africa (14) Balance of trade (without the RSA)
 (4) West Africa (15) Balance of trade (with the RSA)
 (5) Central Africa (16) With French-speaking Africa
 (6) East Africa (17) With non-French-speaking Africa (without the RSA)
 (7) Southern Africa (-Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe)
 (8) Indian Ocean (18) With South Africa
 (9) Total
 (10) Of which: French speaking
 (11) Of which: Petroleum (Africa)²

Footnotes: (1) In terms of tonnage, trade with Africa and the Indian Ocean totaled 32.9 million tons in 1978 and 38.2 million tons in 1979 for imports; 9.9 million tons and 11.1 million tons, respectively, for exports.

(2) In tonnage, petroleum accounted for 18 million tons in 1978 and 20.7 million tons in 1979.

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The overall development of French sales and purchases in Africa showed a decline in 1978 compared with 1977. In fact, the value of French imports declined 9.8 percent, from 27.5 billion francs to 24.8 billion, while exports dropped 5.9 percent, from 42.4 billion francs to 39.9 billion.

Conversely, both showed a substantial upturn in 1979 (+19 percent and +12.3 percent respectively for imports and exports). This growth outstripped inflation, particularly in terms of French purchases in Africa;

Finally, let us emphasize the substantial differences which exist among the individual geographic sectors on the continent. They could be summed up with the help of the following table (No 2).

Table 2. Share (%) of Individual African Areas in French-African Trade

(a) Région	(b) Importation		(c) Exportation	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
1) Sans Afrique du (d)				
(e) Sud :				
(f) Nord	38.2	37.4	50.7	53.3
(g) Ouest	41.3	41.8	32.8	29.7
(h) Centre	18.8	13.8	11.8	12.1
(i) Est	3.8	8.2	2.7	2.4
(j) Australe	0.3	0.05	0.02	0.01
(k) Océan Indien	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.8
(l) Pays francophones	87	83.8	72.4	72.8
2) Avec Afrique du				
(e) Sud :				
(f) Nord	31.8	33.3	47.4	50.7
(g) Ouest	38.3	37	30.7	28.2
(h) Centre	13.8	12.1	10.8	11.5
(i) Est	3.5	4.8	2.5	2.3
(j) Australe	12.3	11.1	8.5	4.8
(k) Océan Indien	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.5
(l) Pays francophones	58	58.8	67.8	69.1

Key: (a) Area (g) Center
 (b) Imports (h) East
 (c) Exports (i) Southern
 (d) Excluding South Africa (j) Indian Ocean
 (e) North (k) French-speaking countries
 (f) West (l) Including South Africa

The share of North Africa in French imports is continuing to expand. It was 30.5 percent in 1976 rising to 37.4 percent in 1979. French exports to this part of Africa seem to have stabilized in the vicinity of 53 percent of French exports to Africa for 1979, thus regaining the 1976 level.

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It appears, furthermore, that West Africa remains France's privileged partner in terms of imports. In fact, over 41 percent of such imports, in terms of value, come from this area.

East Africa has retained its very low share, even though it has shown a trend to a slight increase in terms of imports.

Trade with French-Speaking Africa

The study of Table 2 makes it necessary to emphasize, yet once again, the important position of French-speaking African countries. In fact, 64 percent of French imports from Africa comes from these countries, while 72 percent of exports go to them. Table 3 shows French trade with French-speaking African countries classified by major geographic area.

We will note immediately by glancing at the table the important position held by North and West African countries, Algeria and Morocco in particular for the former, and the Ivory Coast for the latter. These three countries alone account for 53 percent, respectively, of French import and export trade with French-speaking Africa.

French Imports

Table 4 shows in detail the position of each country in trade between France and French-speaking Africa.

Algeria remains both an important French client and supplier. It supplies France with about five percent of the imported crude oil and iron ore (112,000 tons in 1979), even though Mauritania remains the main African supplier in this area with a total of 2.9 million tons in 1979 or 18 percent of the total tonnage of iron ore mineral imported by France. Mauritania is, therefore, the leading French supplier of iron ore, ahead of Brazil (2.8 million tons) and Sweden (2.4 million tons).

Morocco supplies France essentially with mineral goods: manganese, phosphates, zinc, lead, and cobalt. It is also the second largest supplier of France (after Ireland) of lead ore, with 26,110 tons, and its only or virtually exclusive supplier of cobalt ore (7,684 tons in 1979). French phosphate imports from Morocco totaled 2.3 million tons in 1979 or 43 percent of total imports of this item by France. Morocco supplies France with fruits (citrus) and fresh vegetables as well.

The Ivory Coast is essentially a supplier of agricultural commodities. We associate our idea of this country with coffee, cocoa beans, tropical woods, and some fruits such as pineapples and bananas. In 1979 France imported from the Ivory Coast 31,147 tons of green coffee beans which makes this country the leading supplier of coffee to the French market: The Ivory Coast accounts for 23 percent of total French imports of green

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Table 3. Trade Between France and French-Speaking Africa
(in million French francs)

		Imports (1)		Exports (2)		Balance (*) (3)	
		1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
Algérie	(4)	3 203.6	4 858	6 913	8 216	3 709.4	3 358
Maroc	(5)	2 351.5	2 827	4 301.5	5 085	1 950	2 258
Tunisie	(6)	863.4	1 338	3 377.4	3 249	2 514	1 911
Total Afrique Nord	(7)	6 418.5	9 023	14 591.9	16 550	8 173.4	7 527
Cap-Vert (1)	(8)	1	0.1	33.2	54.7	32.2	54.6
Mauritanie	(9)	183.4	255.1	263.5	333.4	80.1	78.3
Mali	(10)	182.4	164	391.8	447.6	229.2	283.6
Haute-Volta	(11)	38.7	55.9	379.6	368	340.9	312.1
Niger	(12)	584.3	1 202.8	587.6	833	3.3	- 369.8
Tchad	(13)	50.3	49.7	304.3	135.7	256	86
Sénégal	(14)	899.6	1 031.8	1 392.3	1 853.2	492.7	621.4
Guinée	(15)	247.3	220.4	408	412.5	160.7	192.1
Côte d'Ivoire	(16)	3 284.4	3 338.2	3 809	3 885.4	544.6	529.2
Togo	(17)	715.1	177.8	420.1	841	-	-
Bénin	(18)	33.1	48.6	378.7	469.8	345.6	423.2
Total Afrique Ouest	(19)	5 662.9	6 583.9	6 679.2	8 301.8	3 027.3	2 717.7
Cameroon	(20)	1 302.8	1 331.2	1 878.6	2 350.2	575.8	1 019
RCA	(21)	185.1	151.2	206.3	190.1	20.2	38.9
Gabon	(22)	1 597.7	2 062.7	1 234.3	1 324.8	- 363.1	- 737.9
Congo	(23)	143.9	151.5	830.6	700.4	486.7	548.9
Zaïre	(24)	870.3	703.1	517.4	625.1	- 152.9	- 77
Total Afrique Centre	(25)	3 900.8	4 399.1	4 467.2	5 181.6	566.4	791.9
Rwanda	(26)	29.5	29.6	52	112.5	22.5	82.9
Burundi	(27)	20.7	19.8	30.2	42.1	9.5	22.3
Djibouti	(28)	1.7	11.1	163.1	205.6	61.4	124.5
Total Afrique Est	(29)	51.9	60.5	245.3	360.2	193.4	299.7
Madagascar	(30)	423.2	373	614	867.4	190.8	494.4
Ile Maurice	(31)	134.5	270.8	206	186.6	71.5	- 84.2
Seychelles	(32)	0.1	0.6	15.2	39.9	15.1	39.3
Comores	(33)	27.4	57.2	36	48	7.6	- 8.2
Mayotte	(34)	3	3.1	11	10.3	8	7.2
Total océan Indien	(35)	588.2	704.7	881.2	1 182.3	293	447.8
TOTAL pays francophones	(36)	16 612.3	20 771.8	28 864.8	32 655.7	12 252.5	11 763.9
Dont : Pétrole (2)	(37)	2 749.7	4 549.8	-	-	-	-

Key: (1) Imports (11) Upper Volta
 (2) Exports (12) Niger
 (3) Balance* (13) Chad
 (4) Algeria (14) Senegal
 (5) Morocco (15) Guinea
 (6) Tunisia (16) Ivory Coast
 (7) Total North Africa (17) Togo
 (8) Cape Verde (18) Benin
 (9) Mauritania (19) Total West Africa
 (10) Mali (20) Cameroon

[Key continued on following page]

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[Key to Table 3, continued]

(21) Central African Republic	(30) Madagascar
(22) Gabon	(31) Maritius
(23) Congo	(32) Seychelles
(24) Zaire	(33) Comoro
(25) Total Central Africa	(34) Mayotte
(26) Rwanda	(35) Total Indian Ocean
(27) Burundi	(36) Total French-speaking countries
(28) Djibouti	(37) Of which: Petroleum ²
(29) Total East Africa	

- Footnotes: 1. Included in French-speaking Africa by virtue of the special cooperation agreements concluded with France.
2. In terms of tonnage, in this African area petroleum accounted for 5.6 million tons in 1978 and 6.8 million tons in 1979.
- * Positive balance unless otherwise indicated (-).

coffee beans. The Ivory Coast is also the main French supplier of cocoa beans: In 1979 32,609 tons were imported or 57 percent of total French cocoa bean purchases.

Tunisia is yet another important French partner, for it accounts for six percent of its imports from French-speaking Africa and 10 percent of its exports to those countries. It supplies France with some minerals such as lead, zinc, and phosphate. Most of its exports to France consist of petroleum, fertilizers, superphosphates in particular, citrus fruits, etc.

Even though a country such as Zaire globally accounts for a very small share of French trade with Africa, it is, nevertheless, the biggest supplier to France of raw copper, totaling 16,431 tons, or 77 percent of the total tonnage import by France. The same applies to Guinea for bauxite: In 1979 France purchased from Guinea 1.5 million tons of bauxite or 86 percent of the total amount it imported.

Table 5 offers a breakdown of France's main imports from French-speaking Africa.

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Table 4. Share (%) of French-Speaking African Countries in French Trade in Terms of Value

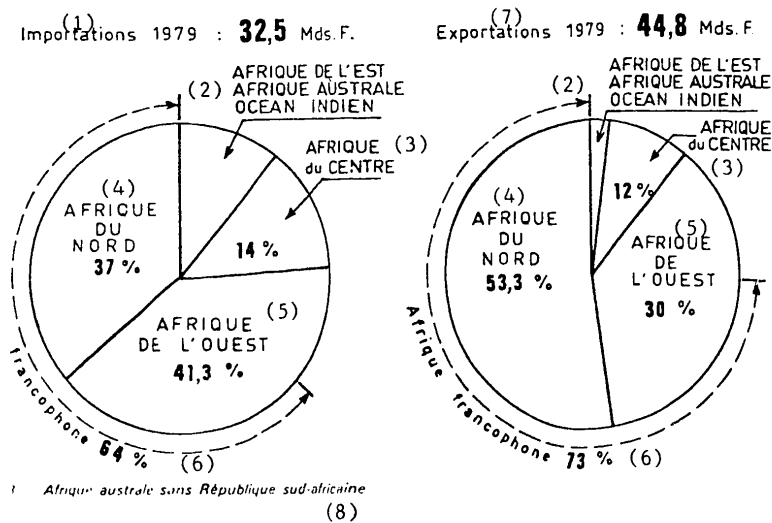
	(1)	Importations		(2) Exportations	
		1978	1979	1978	1979
Algérie	(3)	19.3	23.4	23.8	25.2
Tunisie	(4)	5.2	8.4	11.7	10
Maroc	(5)	14.2	13.8	14.9	15.8
(6) Total Nord		38.7	45.4	50.5	50.8
Cap-Vert (1)	(7)	—	—	0.1	0.18
Mauritanie	(8)	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.02
Mali	(9)	1	0.8	1.4	1.4
Haute Volta	(10)	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.1
Niger	(11)	3.5	5.8	2	2.8
Tchad	(12)	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.4
Sénégal	(13)	5.4	5	4.8	5.1
Guinée	(14)	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3
Côte d'Ivoire	(15)	18.7	18.1	13.2	11.9
Togo	(16)	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.2
Bénin	(17)	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.4
(18) Total Ouest		34	31.8	30	28.6
Cameroon	(19)	7.8	8.4	8.5	7.2
RCA	(20)	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Gabon	(21)	9.6	9.9	4.3	4.1
Congo	(22)	0.9	0.7	2.2	2.2
Zaire	(23)	4	3.4	1.8	1.8
(24) Total Centre		23.4	21.1	15.5	16
Rwanda	(25)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Burundi	(26)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Djibouti	(27)	0.01	0.05	0.8	0.8
(28) Total Est		0.31	0.25	0.9	1
Madagascar	(29)	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.7
Île Maurice	(30)	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.8
Seychelles	(31)	—	—	0.05	0.2
Comores	(32)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Mayotte	(33)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
(34) Total oc. Indien		3.51	3.41	3	3.53
Part du pétrole	(35)	18.8	21.9	—	—

Key: (1) Imports	(13) Senegal	(24) Total Center
(2) Exports	(14) Guinea	(25) Rwanda
(3) Algeria	(15) Ivory Coast	(26) Burundi
(4) Tunisia	(16) Togo	(27) Djibouti
(5) Morocco	(17) Benin	(28) Total East
(6) Total North	(18) Total West	(29) Madagascar
(7) Cape Verde	(19) Cameroon	(30) Mauritius
(8) Mauritania	(20) Central African Republic	(31) Seychelles
(9) Mali	(21) Gabon	(32) Comoro
(10) Upper Volta	(22) Congo	(33) Mayotte
(11) Niger	(23) Zaire	(34) Total Indian Ocean
(12) Chad		(35) Petroleum Percentage

Footnote: 1. See note Table 3

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French-African Trade By Geographic Zone



- Key: (1) 1979 Imports: 32.5 billion francs
 (2) East Africa, Southern Africa, Indian Ocean
 (3) Central Africa
 (4) North Africa
 (5) West Africa
 (6) French-speaking Africa 64 percent
 (7) Exports 1979: 44.8 billion francs
 (8) Southern Africa excluding the Republic of South Africa

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Table 5. Breakdown of Main French Imports From French-Speaking Africa
(Q: 1,000 tons; V: million French francs)

	1978		1979		
	Q	V	Q	V	
(1) Produits agricoles :	-	-	-	-	
(2) Arachides coques	0.65	2.9	0.35	1.5	Sénégal Madagascar (3)
(4) Arachides décortiquées	7.3	21.4	-	-	Sénégal, Mali, Niger, Haute Volta (5)
(6) Ananas frais	48.4	130.4	44.1	104.8	Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun. (7)
(8) Ananas conserve	3.1	11.3	2.3	6.5	Côte d'Ivoire. (9)
(10) Bois tropicaux	985.3	6132	931.8	750.6	Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, RCA, Cameroun, Congo, Zaïre. (11)
(12) Cacao en fèves	38.2	648.3	43.8	683.4	Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Bénin, Cameroun, Gabon, Congo, Zaïre, Madagascar. (13)
(14) Café vert	164.1	2 481.2	158.2	2 240.6	Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Togo, Bénin, RCA, Gabon, Congo, Zaïre, Rwanda, Burundi, Guinée, Madagascar. (15)
(16) Coton en masse	44.4	308.4	54.6	355.3	Tchad, Mali, Haute-Volta, Maroc, Niger, Sénégal, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Bénin, Cameroun, RCA, Congo. (17)
(18) Poutchouc	23.8	107.3	24.3	134.4	Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Congo, Zaïre. (19)
(20) Bananes fraîches	153.5	341.5	188.7	383.4	Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Maroc, Madagascar. (21)
(22) Huile de palme	9.1	26	13.3	38.8	Côte d'Ivoire, Bénin, Cameroun. (23)
(24) Huile d'arachide	78.21	406.21	113.2	511.1	Mali, Niger, Sénégal. (25)
(26) Noix, amandes palmistes	7.0	10.3	8.7	18.1	Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Congo, Guinée. (27)
(28) Poivre	0.54	5.72	0.8	6.8	Madagascar. (29)
(30) Sisal	8.0	17.5	8.3	22.3	Madagascar. (31)
(32) Tabac brut	3.3	35.81	2.42	24.3	RCA, Cameroun, Congo, Madagascar. (33)
(34) Spices	2.5	6.78	0.96	2.8	Togo, Madagascar. (35)
(36) Hon entier	5.63	28.32	5.2	26	Côte d'Ivoire, Maroc. (37)
(38) Tourteaux d'arachides	96.33	93.71	96.08	95.6	Sénégal, Mali, Tchad. (39)
(40) Vanille	0.39	43.4	0.28	66.4	Madagascar (41)
(42) Produits minéraux :					
(43) Minéral d'aluminium	1 764.1	229.2	1 481.9	198	Guinée (44)
(45) Chrome (minéral)	77.5	35.8	37.9	14.8	Madagascar. (46)
(47) Fer (minéral)	2 184.3	183.5	2 980.2	256.4	Mauritanie, Algérie. (48)
(49) Manganèse (minéral)	368	120.83	635.5	186	Maroc, Gabon. (50)
(51) Pétrole	5 517.5	2 749.7	4 840.2	4 549.8	Algérie, Tunisie, Gabon, Congo (52)
(53) Phosphates	3 521.7	635.37	2 533.3	504.6	Maroc, Tunisie, Togo, Sénégal. (54)
(55) Uranium (concentrés)	2.7	847.5	2.9	968.8	Niger, Gabon. (56)
(57) Zinc (minéral)	12.5	7.4	15.43	12.3	Tunisie, Maroc, Congo. (58)
(59) Plomb	30.8	44.4	28.1	88.1	Maroc, Tunisie, Congo. (60)
(61) Cobalt (minéral)	9.7	84	7.7	177.9	Maroc. (62)
(63) Cuivre pour raffinage	18.9	105.7	16.4	120.96	Zaïre. (64)
(65) Aluminium métal	8.5	33.2	16.5	88.2	Cameroun. (66)

- Key: (1) Agricultural goods (11) Gabon, Ivory Coast, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Zaïre
- (2) Unshelled peanuts (12) Cocoa beans
- (3) Senegal, Madagascar (13) Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Zaïre, Madagascar
- (4) Shelled peanuts (14) Green coffee beans
- (5) Senegal, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta (15) Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Togo, Benin, Central African Republic, Gabon, Congo, Zaïre, Rwanda, Burundi, Guinea, Madagascar
- (6) Fresh pineapple
- (7) Ivory Coast, Cameroon
- (8) Canned pineapple
- (9) Ivory Coast
- (10) Tropical woods

[Key continued on following page]

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[Key for Table 5, continued]

- | | |
|---|---|
| (16) Bulk cotton | (38) Peanut cake |
| (17) Chad, Mali, Upper Volta,
Niger, Senegal, Ivory
Coast, Togo, Benin,
Central African Republic,
Congo | (39) Senegal, Mali, Chad |
| (18) Rubber | (40) Vanilla |
| (19) Ivory Coast, Cameroon,
Congo, Zaire | (41) Madagascar |
| (20) Fresh bananas | (42) Mineral goods |
| (21) Ivory Coast, Cameroon,
Morocco, Madagascar | (43) Aluminum ore |
| (22) Palm oil | (44) Guinea |
| (23) Ivory Coast, Benin,
Cameroon | (45) Chrome (ore) |
| (24) Peanut oil | (46) Madagascar |
| (25) Mali, Niger, Senegal | (47) Iron (ore) |
| (26) Walnuts, palmetto almonds | (48) Mauritania, Algeria |
| (27) Ivory Coast, Cameroon,
Congo, Guinea | (49) Manganese (ore) |
| (28) Pepper | (50) Morocco, Gabon |
| (29) Madagascar | (51) Petroleum |
| (30) Sisal | (52) Algeria, Tunisia,
Gabon, Congo |
| (31) Madagascar | (53) Phosphates |
| (32) Uncured tobacco | (54) Morocco, Tunisia,
Togo, Senegal |
| (33) Central African Republic,
Cameroon, Congo,
Madagascar | (55) Uranium (concentrates) |
| (34) Tapioca | (56) Niger, Gabon |
| (35) Togo, Madagascar | (57) Zinc (ore) |
| (36) Whole tuna | (58) Tunisia, Morocco, Congo |
| (37) Ivory Coast, Morocco | (59) Lead |
| | (60) Morocco, Tunisia, Congo |
| | (61) Cobalt (ore) |
| | (62) Morocco |
| | (63) Refining copper |
| | (64) Zaire |
| | (65) Aluminum, metal |
| | (66) Cameroon |

French Exports

What could we say about French exports to those same African French-speaking countries? Naturally, they consist essentially of manufactured goods, i.e., whereas France purchases from African countries essentially farm products and raw materials, which are poor in terms of added value, conversely, it supplies them with goods rich in added value.

French sales of food, beverage, and tobacco products are substantial. However, they were redeveloped along with the budding industrialization of these countries, emphasizing, for example, grain, malt, and dairy products. Sales of beverages such as beer always tend to diminish as the result of development of local industries to replace such imports.

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French sales of chemicals remain steady. In this area one of the most important items from the viewpoint of its development is that of pharmaceuticals. The Third World in general, and Africa in particular, is one of the main customers of France in this area.

Because of industrialization, French sales of equipment are developing steadily. Another important item of French exports is that of transport goods, including private passenger cars or public transport vehicles, or else freight hauling vehicles.

To sum it up, we will retain a major position in Algeria which remains France's main customer and supplier among French-speaking African countries, despite the ups and downs of political relations.

France and Non-French-Speaking Africa

As we did with French-speaking Africa, we have classified the countries by major geographic areas.

North Africa. The countries within this zone are listed in Table 6. France's main partners here are Libya and Egypt, Libya being essentially a petroleum supplier. In fact, it accounts for virtually all French imports from Libya. In exchange, France supplies Libya a substantial amount of transportation facilities (26 percent of French exports to Libya). Another substantial share of French sales consists of industrial equipment and air navigation instruments.

Trade with Egypt is more diversified from the imports viewpoint. Egypt supplies France with cotton, petroleum products (light oils and fuel oil) in small quantities. French sales to Egypt, in this case as well, essentially consist of equipment, chemicals, and a substantial amount of cereal crops and flours.

France imports from the Sudan some petroleum products while the structure of French sales to that country is the same as for the previous ones. Yet, a particularly important item is the sale of sugar to that country which accounted for 30 percent of French exports to the Sudan in 1979.

West Africa (Table 7). All in all, trade with this area shows a negative balance because of the important role played by Nigeria from which France buys mostly petroleum. Conversely, almost half of French exports consist of land vehicles of all kinds followed by industrial equipment. Let us note, yet once again, the relatively substantial volumes of French sugar exports.

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Table 6. Trade Between France and North Africa
(in million francs)

	Import		Export	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Ceuta, Melilla, Canaries (1)	—	—	—	—
Libya (2)	31.3	37.7	211.7	308.1
Egypte (3)	1 718.9	2 855.5	2 412.5	2 804
Soudan (4)	394.1	275.7	2 485.8	3 887.8
Total	2 547	3 157.4	5 810.4	7 328.4
dont (5)				
Pétrole (1)	(6) 1 865.3	2 485.8		
(1) En tonnage: 3.9 millions de tonnes en 1978, autant en 1979				
	(7)			

- Key: (1) Ceuta, Melilla, Canary Islands
 (2) Libya
 (3) Egypt
 (4) Sudan
 (5) Of which
 (6) Petroleum
 (7) In tonnage: 3.9 million tons in 1978 and as many in 1979.

Table 7. Trade Between France and West Africa
(in million francs)

	Import		Export	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Gambie (1)	53.1	29.9	32.8	39.1
Guinée-Bissau (2)	2.8	2.3	20.5	23.2
Sierra-Leone (3)	9.1	15.8	60.8	80.2
Liberia (4)	280.0	458.7	347.4	535.8
Ghana (5)	80.1	85.7	148	77.4
Nigeria (6)	4 191.2	6 382.3	3 798.9	3 245
Total	4 816.1	6 954.7	4 488.4	4 000.7
dont (7)				
Pétrole (1)	(8) 4 022.2	6 144.6		
(1) En tonnage: 8.5 millions de tonnes en 1978, 10 millions de tonnes en 1979				
	(9)			

- Key: (1) Gambia
 (2) Guinea-Bissau
 (3) Sierra Leone
 (4) Liberia
 (5) Ghana
 (6) Nigeria
 (7) Of which
 (8) Petroleum
 (9) In tonnage: 8.5 million tons in 1978 and 10 million tons in 1979..

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From Liberia France imports essentially iron ore, totaling 1.8 million tons, which makes this country the fourth biggest supplier to France (12 percent of total imports). French sales to Liberia consist mainly of ships. However, there has been a substantial decline compared with 1977 even though a slight improvement was registered compared with 1978.

Central Africa (Table 8). Whereas French exports to Angola have developed and include essentially equipment, imports from this source are diminishing both in terms of value and volume.

Table 8. Trade Between France and Central Africa
(million francs)

	Import		Export	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Guinee equatoriale (1)	4.3	2.5	3.7	3.1
Sao Tome et Principe (2)	2.7	—	11.9	9.2
Angola	21.9	16.9	126.1	203.2
Total	28.9	19.4	141.7	215.5

Key: (1) Equatorial Guinea (2) Sao Tome and Principe

East Africa (Table 9). Kenya, Tanzania, and Mozambique have remained at a level slightly superior or equal to 1977. French imports include agricultural products; exports are quite diversified.

Table 9. Trade Between France and East Africa
(million francs)

	Import		Export	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Ethiopia (1)	78.2	118.8	104.2	113
Somalia (2)	2.4	16.1	31	31.2
Kenya (3)	144.4	135	309	263
Uganda (3)	188.8	291.2	35.2	11.5
Tanzania (4)	68.4	88.3	136	80.7
Mozambique (5)	45.0	52.8	148.9	137.7
Zambia (5)	359.3	916.4	47.4	48.2
Malawi	35	30.8	23.9	48.2
Total	919.5	1 677.2	835.8	731.5

Key: (1) Ethiopia (4) Tanzania
(2) Somalia (5) Zambia
(3) Uganda

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Somali purchases which had tripled in 1977 compared with 1976 have not shown a great change, declining from 35.4 million francs in 1977 to 31.2 million in 1979. Conversely, sales to Ethiopia are increasing. They totaled 68.7 million francs in 1977 and rose to 113 million in 1979.

Trade between France and Zambia has remained largely negative. Zambia is one of our main copper suppliers.

Southern Africa (Table 10) obviously, excluding the Republic of South Africa (RSA), trade between France and Southern Africa is insignificant. Including the RSA, however, in 1979 this trade accounted for 11.1 percent of African French imports and 4.8 percent of French exports to Africa.

Table 10. Trade Between France and Southern Africa
(million francs)

	Import		Export	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Botswana	58.8	0.7	4.3	3.8
Swaziland	20.2	12.4	0.1	1.3
Lesotho	2.8	302	2.4	1.4
Total (sans RSA) (1)	79.8	18.12	6.8	6.5
Afrique du Sud (2)	3 400.6	4 043.5	2 742.3	2 247.4
TOTAL (avec RSA) (3)	3 480.4	4 052.6	2 749.1	2 253.9

Key: (1) Total (excluding the RSA)
(2) South Africa
(3) Total (including the RSA)

In 1979 the item "mineral oils and fuels" led imports with 8.1 million tons, worth 1.3 billion francs. Naturally, this applies to French purchases of South African coal. South Africa also sells France "metallurgical ore" (no specifics given): 1.7 million tons worth 325,400,000 francs; this covers essentially iron ore. Fruits (above all citrus) amounted to 75,000 tons worth 220 million francs.

French sales to South Africa are quite diversified, the leading item being, in 1979, in terms of tonnage, ships: 53,000 tons worth 416,700,000 francs. In terms of value, boilers, machines, and motors are in the lead with 508 million francs' worth of sales. Electrical machines and apparatus sold totaled 258 million francs.

Appendix

Following is a table as an appendix on trade between France and Africa showing the figures country by country. This will immediately give us an idea of the place of each African and Indian Ocean country in French foreign trade.

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Trade Between France and African and Indian Ocean Countries, 1978-1979
(in million French francs)

	Imports		Exports	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
CANARY ISLANDS.....	31.1	33.7	196.5	286
MOROCCO.....	2 351.5	2 827.3	4 301.5	5 085.2
CEUTA/MELILLA.....	0.17	0.01	15.2	20
ALGERIA.....	3 203.6	4 857.8	6 913	8 215.6
TUNISIA.....	863.4	1 338.5	3 377.4	3 248.9
LIBYA.....	1 717	2 655.5	2 413	2 904
EGYPT.....	394.1	275.7	2 485.8	3 887.6
SUDAN.....	404.7	188.5	499.5	428.7
MAURITANIA.....	183.4	255.1	263.5	333.5
MALI.....	182.4	164	391.6	447.6
UPPER VOLTA.....	38.7	55.9	379.6	368
NIGER.....	584.3	1 202.8	587.8	833
CHAD.....	50.3	49.7	306.3	135.7
CAPE VERDE.....	1	0.1	33.2	54.7
SENEGAL.....	899.6	1 031.8	1 392.3	1 653.2
GAMBIA.....	53.1	29.9	32.8	39
GUINEA-BISSAU.....	2.6	2.3	20.5	23.2
GUINEA.....	247.3	220.4	408	412.5
SIERRA-LEONE.....	9	15.8	60.8	80.2
LIBERIA.....	280	458.7	347.4	535.8
IVORY COAST.....	3 264.4	3 336.2	3 809	3 885.4
GHANA.....	80.1	65.7	148	77.4
TOGO.....	188.5	221.2	729.4	728.3
BENIN.....	33.1	46.6	378.7	469.8
NIGERIA.....	4 191.2	6 382.3	3 796.9	3 245
CAMEROON.....	1 302.8	1 331.2	1 878.6	2 350.2
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.....	188.1	151.2	206.3	190.1
EQUATORIAL GUINEA.....	4.3	2.5	3.7	3.1
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE.....	2.7	—	11.9	9.1
GABON.....	1 597.7	2 062.7	1 234.3	1 324.8
CONGO.....	143.9	151.5	630.6	700.4
ZAIRE.....	670.3	703.1	517.4	626
RWANDA.....	29.5	29.6	52	112.5
BURUNDI.....	20.7	19.8	30.2	42.1
ANGOLA.....	21.9	16.9	126.1	203.2
ETHIOPIA.....	78.2	118.6	104.2	113
DJIBOUTI.....	1.7	11.1	163.1	205.6
SOMALIA.....	2.4	16	31	31.2
KENYA.....	144.4	135	309	263
UGANDA.....	186.8	291.2	35.2	11.5
TANZANIA.....	68.4	66.3	138	80.7
SEYCHELLES.....	0.1	0.6	15.2	39.9
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TERR.....	—	—	0.1	0.5
MOZAMBIQUE.....	45	52.8	146.9	137.6
MADAGASCAR.....	423.2	373	614	867.4
REUNION.....	456.8	475.3	1 455.4	1 783.6
MAURITIUS.....	134.5	210.7	205.9	186.6
COMORO.....	27.4	57.2	35	48
MAYOTTE.....	3	3.1	11	10.3
ZAMBIA.....	359.3	916.4	47.4	46.2
ZIMBABWE.....	—	—	0.9	0.4
MALAWI.....	35	30.8	23.9	48.1
SOUTH AFRICA.....	3 400.6	4 043.5	2 742.3	2 247.4
BOTSWANA.....	56.8	0.7	4.3	3.8
SWAZILAND.....	20.2	12.4	0.1	1.3
LESOTHO.....	2.8	3	2.4	1.4
SAINT-HELENA.....	—	—	—	0.8
TOTAL.....	28 660.8	37 001.7	44 091.1	48 868.1

Note: The order in which the countries are given is the one used by French customs services: North Africa, Sahel Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, the African Horn, East Africa, Indian Ocean, and Southern Africa.

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Mining in Africa

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 Aug 80 pp 2017-2018

[15 Aug 80 p 2017]

[Text] The report on activities in the 1979 fiscal year submitted by the Geological and Mining Research Bureau (BRGM) reminds that activities related to the exploitation of mines, in the strict meaning of the term, will be henceforth taken over by the French Mines Company (Coframines), established in September 1978, and two-thirds of whose capital is owned by the BRGM. Of the 190 million francs of 1979 sales from mining French-speaking Africa accounted for 160 million.

Mining prospection is done either directly by the BRGM or the Company for Mining Studies, Research and Exploitation (Serem), a 99 percent owner branch. Turnover (BRGM and Serem) in mining prospecting totaled 247 million francs in 1979, 53 million of which in French-speaking African countries and 18 million in overseas departments and territories.

In French-speaking Africa the BRGM has emphasized its survey efforts in Mali, Gabon, and Zaire while continuing its prospecting in the Ivory Coast, Togo, Cameroon, and Rwanda. New companies have been set up to handle less advanced projects: in Gabon jointly with the Portuguese Enterprise Company (for diamonds) and in Mali with Cogema and the state of Mali (for diamonds and gold in the Kenieba region).

Coframines owns stock in the Senegalese Phosphate Company of Taiba (15.6 percent) and the Ogooue Mining Company (Comilog) (19.6 percent).

In 1979 the quality of the mineral extracted by Taiba made it possible to retain ore sales on the 1978 level, or 1.5 million tons, and have a turnover of 260 million French francs. The company pursued its investments program both for the development of the new Keur-Mor-Fall deposit and the improvement of its productivity: That is why it is studying a project for the utilization of phosphate waste of its treatment plant by the Phosvalor Company which links it to the BRGM and to Senegalese interests. Furthermore, it is directly involved in a project of the Senegalese Chemical Industries which calls for the construction, locally, of a plan for the production of phosphoric acid.

In 1979 Comilog sales reached a record level: 2.5 million tons of manganese ore used essentially for making steel and, and as an accessory product, in the manufacturing of electric batteries. The company has diversified its customers and has gained new markets: In addition to its three main customers (France, United States and Norway), 17 other countries purchased over one-half of its output. Its participation in the recovery of the Paris-Outreau Steel Mills (its first customer in France) played an important role in allowing it to adapt itself to the very quick changes in the structure of the ferro-manganese industry and

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the growing competition of consolidated producers. Its financial results were satisfactory but were affected by the weakness of the dollar in 1979. Nevertheless, together with the BRGM, the company continued its participation in the development of the Gabon economy, especially in the fields of baryte and lead, not to speak of its activities within Somifer aimed at the future development of the Mekambo iron ore deposits.

As far as the development of mining projects, the activities of the BRGM and its two branches, Serem and Coframines, in 1979 dealt with the following countries:

Mauritania. Iron ore: the Guelbs. The National Industrial and Mining Company (SNIM) asked Socomine to help it in the technical and financial development of the exploitation of the "Guelbs" for magnetite with a view to developing the iron ore in the area to replace the Zouerate deposits which are nearing exhaustion. After most of the financing was procured, in December 1979 the SNIM decided to undertake the operation; the main investment is a magnetic concentration plant which will be commissioned in 1983 and will progressively reach an annual production capacity of 12 million tons.

Senegal. Iron ore: Faleme. The active assessment of the iron ore deposits in eastern Senegal continued in 1979 under the sponsorship of Miferso Company which received Senegalese, French, and German credit. Operating on behalf of that company, the BRGM proved through drills the existence of close to 400 million tons of ore (170 of which high content oxidized ore which would make it possible to provide good agglomeration concentrates), while Socomine, its branch, was studying an initial plan for the mining and shipment of the ore and the Krupp firm was experimenting with processing the mineral. Contacts were established with European metallurgists who could be interested in the project which holds a good position among African deposits by virtue of the quality of the ore.

Upper Volta. Gold: Poura. In 1979 the Voltan authorities requested the help of Coframines to reopen the gold mine in Poura operated by Soremi from 1959 to 1966. To this effect Coframines updated a feasibility study, contacted the financing agencies, and began to recruit the personnel necessary for the resumption of mining which should yield about two tons of gold per year over a 10-year period. Coframines, naturally, will take over from the BRGM as minority stockholder in Soremi.

Ivory Coast. Gold: Ity. Acting for a consortium which connects it with Sodemi, the BRGM has continued to develop a plan for a gold mine in Ity, whose value has been considerably increased as a result of the higher price of the precious metal. At the beginning of 1980 a first engineering contract was concluded with a view to defining and assessing the cost of a processing plant which will use a special method which is being currently studied in its pilot stage by the BRGM. The mine should yield 1.7 tons of gold per year for 10 years.

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Gabon. Baryte: Dourekiki. Together with Comilog, the BRGM has continued its drilling surveys of these deposits which contain over one million tons of baryte. Treatment tests and an economic study have been carried out with a view to drafting before the end of 1980 a plan for exploitation of the mineral, strengthened by the existence of great local demand for drilling mud.

Zaire. Copper. a) Tenke-Fungurume Mining Company (SMTF). In June 1979 the BRGM raised to 34.4 percent its participation in the SMTF and, on the request of the Zaire authorities, undertook a study of the possibility of developing the deposits held by this company in Shaba (55 million tons of ore containing 6 percent copper and 0.4 percent cobalt). In order to broaden the industrial base of the project, the bureau is considering the leasing of a substantial share of its holdings to Cogema.

b) Dikulushi. Drills made in 1979 by Serem in the copper sulphate deposits of Dikulushi, in the northeastern part of Shaba confirmed the existence of close to 200,000 tons of metal in high content ore. The economic study underway will show whether or not the richness of the deposit could counterbalance the difficult geographic location.

Etain. a) Kalimbi. The Goma Mining Company, a branch of Serem, has set up a washing system which should yield approximately 100 tons per year of cassiterite based on the eluvium from the primary deposit in Kalimbi (Kivu), the study of which is continuing.

b) Kania and Katondo. Studies conducted in 1979 of these two alluvial deposits confirmed that each of them contained at least 3,500 tons of cassiterite approximating one kilogram per cubic meter. Coframines is planning to develop the Kania deposit at the rate of 520 tons per year the moment the proper legal and financial frameworks will have been defined with the Zairean authorities.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

KENYAN-MALAWIAN COOPERATION--On 16 August, Malawi's Minister of Health, Mr Chanziya Phiri, arrived for a weeklong visit in Kenya, during which he was to investigate local medical services for the purpose of establishing an exchange program between the two countries. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2091] 9174

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION NEAR--SONANGOL, the Angolan national oil company, has announced through its general secretary Herminio Escorcio, that the new Soyo-2 oil field in the north of Angola should go into production by the end of the year. Particular efforts will be made to avoid having to burn at a loss the natural gas discovered with the oil fields in the Soyo area; a plan for utilization of the natural gas thus discovered will be submitted to the government before the end of the year. The general director of the Angolan company pointed out in another connection that foreign oil companies have not always given Angola the necessary support and cooperation, but that under the terms of the contract signed with Texaco, which is exploring the Soyo area, the local director of the American company will be invested with powers sufficient to direct operations. Texaco is already prospecting the area with two oil rigs and has signed an agreement on sharing production with SONANGOL. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2098] 9380

MULTI-COUNTRY OIL EXPLORATION--The Italian oil company AGIP [National Italian Oil Company] (an ENI [National Hydrocarbons Agency] government unit) will undertake prospecting along the Angolan coast jointly with the SNEA [expansion unknown] (France), Mobil (United States) and Naftagas (Yugoslavia) companies. The prospecting zone is a 4,000 km² area at least 200 meters deep on the Angolan continental shelf. The four companies will share the risks inherent in prospecting and, if it should prove fruitful, will share the production in proportion to their participation, under the terms of a convention signed in Luanda. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2098] 9380

COOPERATION WITH ANOP--This fall in Luanda the ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] (Portugal) and ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] (Angola) press agencies will sign a general cooperation agreement providing for the exchange of information and the opening of offices in Luanda and Lisbon, respectively. The ANOP director of information, Jose Manuel Barroso, had several talks with Joao Melo, general director of ANGOP, at the time of the first official contacts between the two press agencies

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since Angolan independence in 1975. ANOP envisages opening its office in Angola in November. Up to now AFP has been the only Western press organ represented in Luanda, where there are also offices of the TASS (USSR), TANYUNG (Yugoslavia) and Prensa Latina (Cuba) agencies. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2098] 9380

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

SOCAMINE'S EXPLORATION, EXPLOITATION PERMITS--President David Dacko signed on 1 July 1980 four decrees authorizing SOCAMINES [Central African Mining Exploitation Company] to pursue its prospecting and exploitation operations involving gold and precious stones in several locations of the Central African Republic. Decree No 80/351 grants a personal authorization for mining operations running for 5 years as regards the prospecting of precious stones and gold in the country's western diamond-bearing region. Decree No 80/352 grants to SOCAMINES 25 exclusive exploitation permits for gold and diamonds reportedly covering an area of 100 sq km in each case. The perimeters of the licenses of the Nambere-Ngoere region will cover a total area of 2,481.8 sq km. The third decree (No 80/353) authorizes the company to prospect for gold and diamonds for 5 years in the free regions of eastern and western CAR. Finally, Decree No 80/354 grants an exploitation permit for gold and diamonds in an area of 245 sq km (Lobaye and Ngzako region licenses). As in the case of the Nambere-Ngoere region, these permits are issued for 4 years and are subject to renewal. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2087] 2662

CENTRAGRO UNDER WAY--An ordinance (No 80/057) of 18 July 1980 authorizes the direct participation of the Central African Government and public entities with capital in a mixed corporation now being organized and designated as the Central African Company for the Development of Agro-industry--acronym, CENTRAGRO. This public investment totaling 10 million CFA francs, that is, 40 percent of the startup capital, will be divided as follows: The state, 6 million CFA francs, and the Stabilization and Equalization Fund, 4 million CFA francs. Furthermore, a decree of 18 July 1980 (No 80/374) approves CENTRAGRO's bylaws. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2087] 2662

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CHAD

BRIEFS

POSITIONS OF FORCES--In Ndjama the fighting continued at mid-August between the FAP [People's Armed Forces] of President Oueddei Koukouni and the FAN [Northern Armed Forces] of Hissein Habre without the position of either side having changed since 21 March 1980, the date when the clashes got under way. The FAP and their allies of the Common Action Front have control over the European and government office district deserted by its inhabitants whereas the FAN occupy the African quarters where life continues as best as it can. Elsewhere in the country it seems that the FAP still control northern Chad where they have reportedly lost, however, Faya-Largeau to the partisans of Hissein Habre. The FAN are established along an east-west axis running from Abeche, near the Sudanese border, to Ndjama. The Common Action Front is ensconced in central Chad. Finally, the FAT [Chadian Armed Forces] of Col Abdelkader Wadal Kamamougue [Kamougue] are entrenched in their positions in southern Chad after several fruitless efforts to enter the capital. [Text]
[Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2087]
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EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

CHINESE CONSTRUCTING BROADCASTING HOUSE--After the fall of Macias Nguema, the new leaders in Equatorial Guinea chased out the Soviet "members of the cooperation mission." The Chinese have taken over and are constructing a broadcasting house. [Text] [Paris PARIS MATCH in French 12 Sep 80 p 36]

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GHANA

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN COOPERATION--At the conclusion of the second session of the mixed cooperation commission recently held in Accra, Ghana and Romania signed agreements calling for the building of an agro-industrial complex in Atebubu and Kwame Danso, in the Brong-Ahafo. The complex will basically produce corn and soybeans and will include an animal feed plant (poultry and cattle). In addition, the two countries will cooperate in reopening old mines and prospecting for new ones, as well as in the transportation sector. Romania will aid Ghana in improving its highway and railroad networks. In the commercial sector, an agreement was reached covering trade for 1980. Ghana will export cacao and timber and will purchase equipment for mines, agriculture and construction from Romania. An agreement was also signed to cover maritime transportation and technical cooperation. It should be noted that a delegation from Ghana will travel to Romania before the end of the year to study the practical means of implementing these agreements. We might also recall that the first session of the mixed Ghanaian-Romanian commission was held in Bucharest 2 years ago. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 Aug 80 p 2031] 5157

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GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

CASHEW PROCESSING UNIT--An industrial unit for the processing of cashew nuts will be built in Empada, in the southern part of Guinea-Bissau. The plant will be financed by the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, and the equipment will be supplied by the Italian firm Oltremare. The plant will employ between 120 and 130 persons. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 Aug 80 p 2027] 5157

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KENYA

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WITH INDIA--On a visit to India on 16 August, Mr John Kamocho, Kenyan minister of higher education, obtained assistance for this country for students. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEANS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2091] 9174

FINANCIAL TIMES' SUPPLEMENT--The 28 July issue of FINANCIAL TIMES devoted a five-page supplement to Kenya in which it reviewed the different sectors of the country's economy. The newspaper emphasized that new President Daniel Arap Moi has begun to make his presence felt and it praised his political overtures. Nevertheless, it did not hide the fact that Kenya is currently experiencing all kinds of serious difficulties, and it even referred to them pessimistically. According to the article, the most serious problems are still ahead ("Hard Times Lie Ahead"). [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEAN in French 22 Aug 80 p 2091] 9174

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MALI

BRIEFS

BELGIAN FOOD AID--Belgian Minister of Cooperation for Development Marc Eyskens and the ambassador of the Republic of Mali in Brussels, Mr Yaya Diarra, signed an agreement according to which Belgium will provide Mali with 662 tons of flour and 1,000 tons of wheat in food aid, it was learned on 30 July. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 Aug 80 p 2027] 5157

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CANADIAN FOOD AID--Canada will give Mozambique food aid totaling \$1.5 million Canadian in the form of 4,686 tons of wheat. This aid constitutes the fifth Canadian shipment to Mozambique since its independence in 1975. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2099] 9380

HUNGARIAN BUSES ACQUISITION--The Auto Transportes Lda company of Beira was to have received in early August 20 new 90-seat Ikarus buses purchased in Hungary. [Excerpt] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2099] 9380

TRUCK FACTORY--A plant for the assembly of IFA trucks will be built in the Dondo district, province of Sofala, in Mozambique. The initial assembly line will gradually be converted to a factory engaging in the full manufacture of the vehicles. Moreover, a tractor assembly line will also be established in the district of Dondo. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 Aug 80 p 2047] 5157

HUNGARIAN COOPERATION--Plans call for the building of a bus assembly line in Mozambique, probably in Beira. The initial production capacity will be 50 units per year, and this figure may later be increased to 250 units. A cooperation agreement to this end was signed by the Mozambican minister of industry and power, Mogurt, a Hungarian foreign trade company dealing in automotive vehicles, and the Ikarus company. This plan will make it possible for Mozambique to resolve a large part of the transportation problems it is experiencing and to save foreign exchange. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 Aug 80 p 2047] 5157

TRADE WITH GDR--Trade agreements have been signed between the GDR and Mozambique as a result of the Leipzig 1980 Spring Fair. Where the GDR is concerned, they call for the delivery of construction machinery, tractors and electro-technical products. Mozambique will export to the GDR mainly farm products and mineral raw materials. These agreements are based on the products list established during the second session of the mixed GDR-People's Republic of Mozambique economic commission. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 15 Aug 80 p 2047] 5157

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NIGER

PROSPECTS FOR 1980 HARVEST GOOD

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 pp 2082, 2083

[Article: "Good Harvest in Prospect"]

[Text] Abundant rains, generalized and well scattered, make it possible to hope for a good 1980 cereal crop, it is thought in Niger's agricultural circles.

This harvest, it is noted, should in no case fall below that of 1979 which totaled approximately 1.35 million tons and which yielded, compared to the country's needs, a surplus of about 20,000 tons. However, Niger continued to import cereals, notably rice, the national production of rice being some 25,000 tons below needs.

This evaluation received President Seyni Kountche's endorsement in a speech which he made on Saturday on the occasion of Niger's 20th independence anniversary. He noted that the rainy season seemed to be more favorable for Niger than for the other countries of the Sahel and that the rate of rainfall so far has been fairly regular and the distribution of precipitation sufficiently satisfactory. However, he asked the farmers to remain vigilant, "the struggle for food self-sufficiency" assuming, according to him, accrued importance in the face of the deterioration in Niger's terms of trade following a drop in uranium prices.

As each year, the crop result of the harvest will be known only around mid-October, after President Kountche makes his rounds of all the country's departments.

According to departmental reports the rains have been abundant and generalized throughout the country, except for a few regions close to Mali or located in eastern Niger near the Chadian border. The rains at times have even caused serious damage as in Agades (northern Niger) where an entire neighborhood in the town was destroyed last month.

The sowing of millet and sorghum, staples of the Nigerians, could be completed in the country's western and southern regions. Attacks by

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caterpillars, plant lice, or locusts have so far been negligible except for Diffa Department (in southeastern Niger).

The northern regions, given to pastoral purposes, also benefited from the rains and provide good pastureland for the herds of the nomads.

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NIGER

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN FUEL PRICES--Niger's hydrocarbon prices were raised on 4 August 1980. Thus, in Niamey the price of gasoline was increased from 124 to 150 CFA francs and that of high-test gasoline from 141 to 167 CFA francs. The prices of petroleum and diesel oil are respectively 110 and 130 CFA francs. Prices vary from one region to another. Thus, gasoline costs 150 CFA francs in Niamey compared to 182 CFA francs in Arlit. The same is true of petroleum (ranging from 110 to 141 CFA francs) and diesel oil (from 130 to 161 CFA francs). [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2083] 2662

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TANZANIA

BRIEFS

IDA EDUCATIONAL LOAN--At the end of July, the International Development Association (IDA), a subsidiary of the World Bank, awarded to Tanzania a \$25 million credit for the improvement and development of primary and secondary education through the seventh educational plan. Scientific and mathematical studies will be strengthened, and the quality of education will be improved at all levels, from elementary to the university level. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2091] 9174

EFFECTS OF LACK OF REFINERY MAINTENANCE--Metal Box Tanzania, Ltd. was obliged to shut down production for several days at the end of July, due to an interruption in the supply of gas needed for welding operations. Production was resumed after Tiper (Tanzania/Italian Petroleum Refinery) resumed deliveries; the shortage was caused by a shutdown of the refinery for maintenance work, and Metal Box exhausted its stocks of gas. The Tanzanian press stressed the importance of this problem, because Metal Box, which produces some 2.5 million metal boxes per week, plus some 5 million components for various types of packaging, supplies the principal food industries of the country, in particular Tanganyika Packers, Tanzania Tea Blenders, Vegetable Oil Industries at Mwanga, etc. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2091] 9174

MEASURES TO STREAMLINE DOMESTIC COMMERCE--In July, the Tanzanian government published a list of merchandise (Government Order No. 110 of 18 July 1980, regarding enforcement of the Regulation of Trade Act 1980), produced locally or imported, which must necessarily be sold by specially designated merchants, for the purpose of streamlining domestic trade. Two basic categories were established for the merchandise: those which must be sold by the National Trading Companies (NTC) and those which must be sold by the Regional Trading Companies (RTC). These measures affect some 200 items. Thus: the Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company (Aisco) will have a monopoly for distribution of chemical products for agriculture, corn mills, rice huskers, concrete mixers, hand saws, etc.; the Building Hardware and Electrical Supplies Company (Bhesco) will have a monopoly on distribution of metal wire, galvanized pipe, cable, etc.; the Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Company (Dabco) on air conditioners, refrigerators, cookstoves, water

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heaters, radios, sewing machines, etc.; General Foods Company (Gefco) for crackers, cheese and butter, cooking oils, fruits, wine from the Dodoma vineyards, etc.; Household Supplies Company (Hosco) will distribute about 30 products, including matches, bedding, notebooks, etc.; the National Pharmaceuticals Company (Napco) is responsible for nearly 50 items (perfumes, disinfectants, various cosmetics, etc.). Cement, sugar, galvanized sheet metal for roofing, food products from the National Milling Corporation (NMC) and salt from local salt works, will be reserved for regional trade companies, the RTC cited above. [Text] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2091] 9174

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TOGO

TRADE, FINANCIAL STATISTICS NOTED

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 22 Aug 80 p 2083

[Excerpts] Recent data on the overall economic situation: The Central Bank of the West African States (BCEAO) devoted one of its latest bulletins on economic and monetary statistics to Togo.

The principal agricultural crops of the 1978-1979 campaign totaled 12,602 tons of cacao (-4,084 tons compared with the preceding campaign), 6,229 tons of coffee (+1,522 tons), 12,674 tons of cotton seed including 11,823 tons of Allen (+8,157 tons), 1,217 tons of karite (-5,492 tons) and 5,758 tons of palmetto (+4,981 tons). The value of the harvest amounted to 2.5 billion CFA for cacao, 1 billion CFA for coffee, and 0.8 billion CFA for cotton seed.

Phosphates exports for 1979 approached 3 million tons (0.2 million tons over 1978), which at an average price of 7,693 CFA per ton provided 23 billion CFA of export revenues (+0.8 billion). Since the beginning of exploitation, or since 1962, the total exports of the Togolese Mining Company of Benin and the Togolese Phosphates Office which succeeded it have risen to 29.3 million tons, representing an accrued value of 177.6 billion CFA.

During the first 4 months of 1980, traffic in the port of Lome increased to 327,000 tons unloaded (including 162,400 tons of petroleum products and 68,900 tons of clinker) and to 212,300 tons loaded (including 7,300 tons of cacao and 2,000 tons of coffee).

The budget for fiscal year 1980 receipts and expenses was set at 67.2 billion CFA (+2.4 billion over the preceding year). The public debt is 15 billion CFA (+1.2 billion over 1979), and the volume of procurement costs was set at 7.4 billion (-5.2 billion).

By the end of March 1980, however, net foreign credits had reached an exchange value of 8.1 billion CFA, an improvement of 1.7 billion over 1979.

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